Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

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From Blackwood's Magazine

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.

Hoarse clatter'd the crow on the boughs overhead,
And the cur dog howl'd from the cottage;
Boded both to my spirit no omens of dread,
And added fresh gloom to the hour.

Each frowned like a dearth; the clouds roll'd above
In massive shadows, a double threat;
While the stream, as it flow'd through October's wan grove,
Had itself into wailing its song.

Then sunk the red sun o'er the verge of the hill,
The dull twilight breeze roused it's dismal,
And night's sable mantle of existence were still,
Through the spaces that bordered the road.

'Twas a scene of set hues—beneath its cold tree,
All pensive I sate on a moss-covered stone,
And thought that whatever the future might be,
How sweet were the days which were gone!

I mused on the friends who had passed to the grave,
Like spectres of Fear over me they came,
Then, listening, I heard but the dull hollow wave
Of the rank grass, beaten'd by the wind.

I thought on the days, on the years that were past,
When Hope rear'd her fairy-built piles to the view;
Then turned to the dark and the dreary before,
And the wither'd plants index with dew.

Thrice happy I deem'd, were the perish'd and dead,
Since pleasure but mock'd me into woe;
And the friends, with whom youth's sunny morning had wreathed,
Have left us alone o'er its close.

Who longest survive but the longer deplore,
Since Heaven calls its own to the soonest away;
The holly-tree smiles through the snows lying hour,
But the pleasure flower fades in a day!

DELTA.

Misadventures of a Lover.

As I was walking one day up the Strand, arm-in-arm with a friend, we met an extremely handsome young female, with whom my friend was acquainted. "Miss Jackson," said he, making a polite inclination of the head from the young lady to me. "Mr. H——," said he, with a very pretty nod (such as Miss Jackson's). The half-minute's conversation we had with the young lady, only served to deepen the impression her charms had made on me at the first glance. My readers know, from what I have told them before, that I had this night the remarkable facility with which I fall in love. A look, a nod, a word spoken, from an engaging female, has a dozen times set me on fire for my poor heart. To be brief, I was completely smitten in this case. In parting with Miss Jackson and her mother (who I might in future remark, before now that her mamma was with her—I inquired of my friend where they abide. He named street, Oxford street, but do not recollect the number," was the answer. "Are you in love? Ha! ha! ha!" said he, in the way of his bail jocular tone." That will do—that's very fair," said I, assuming a little pleasantry at his queries. The conversation was dropped.

Nothing further passed that day concerning the adorable Miss Jackson. To my ineffable surprise, I next day received a card from *Mrs. Jackson*, inviting me to form one of a select company who were to drink tea the next afternoon at her house. My immediate inference was, in the interim, she had met and met with Mrs. Jackson, and the conversation turning by accident, or otherwise, on me, he had spoken favourably of me, and that (but without incurring the imputation of egotism, he had every reason to believe) had the invitation I received was the result. I of course heartily accepted the invitation—drank tea with Mrs. Jackson and friends—and again left my heart behind me. I sat opposite *Miss Jackson* on the occasion, and went home in a state of transport.

"I will write her," thought I; "I will propose a meeting for next Friday evening, at one hour, four o'clock precisely, at Hyde Park Corner." The only hesitation I had in doing this was, that as it was dark when I read the card came from her mother's house, I did not observe the number. I concluded, however, that I knew the street perfectly, the letter would in all probability find her. *I did write her*, and in the next above mentioned, and a more tender note never emanated from a lover's pen.

The same evening the twopenny-postman brought me a neatly-folded letter, the address written in a style of penmanship which seemed to me the most ideal of lady-like practice. I opened the writer; she could be none other than Miss Jackson. I hurried at the end of reading it to open the letter: it spoke of the nature of the contents. The motto was, "Ever thine." I opened the letter with a heart palpitating from joy. I was not disappointed; the charming creature was most propitious. Nothing, she protested, could afford her greater pleasure than to meet me at the time and place appointed. Of what fibre are the cruel men made, to write to me! I purchased a new suit of clothes—called in the aid of the perruquier—spent money at my tailor's—and, in short, I—in preparing for the appointed meeting. Last, though not least, I purchased a handsome gold pencil-case, which I intended to present to Miss Jackson.

The long-wished-for hour came at last. I was punctual to the appointed moment. The afternoon was particularly fine: all the *beau monde of London* were in Hyde Park. Four o'clock struck. I was astonished at the non-appearance of *Miss Jackson*. Five o'clock struck, and I was putting it again into my fob, when a tall, stern, Cossack-looking fellow came up to me, and said, "Sir, are you Mr. ——?" pray, sir, is that your hand-writing?" As he uttered these words, he held before me a letter. I looked, as any one in my situation would have done, amazingly stupid. My face was of the colour of the stone whiskered animal before me—my next, to the sheet which he held in his hand. Sure enough it was my letter to Miss Jackson. I at once recognized the vile penmanship—I write a tolerable scrawl.

"How the deuce could this booby have come by this letter? There is something mysterious in this business. It cannot be that Miss Jackson has also——"

I was interrupted in my unpronounced speculations, by a "Sir, I demand an answer to my question: *is that letter* (holding it in my face) in your handwriting?"

I have already said it was mine; I could not deny it; besides, I am no disciple of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, or Munchausen, and I answered, a subdued tone, "Yes, sir, it is; and pray, wherefore——"

I was about to inquire what interest he could have in the matter—what possible reason he could have to call me to account—but I was not to be was offended—when I was cut short by a tremendous application of a whip—drawn out of the window of a coach—over my face and person.

"Sir, sir, what can be the meaning of——" I essayed to say, but was again cut short—for my utterance was choked in the cracklings of the whip, or my assailant heeded it not. Never was human being more unaccountably treated. I was at a loss to what I deserved, as and will be a mystery; but this I know that, but for the interference of some of the more humane of the crowd, my life and should have received several scores more.

Miss Jackson, as she keeps to her promise; indeed, after what had occurred. I deemed it fortunate she did not. I went home, fully determined to have a duel with her against my parents, so soon as I could ascertain his name and address. I found I would have no difficulty in doing, as there were so many present. As to witnesses to prove the assault, I had chuck of them—witnesses were not at all necessary to advanced state to require.

On my return home, I found the friend who had introduced me to Miss Jackson waiting for me. I mentioned to him what had occurred, and the determination to which I had come to prosecute my ruthless assailant. My friend was very desirous to know who had thus assaulted me, and what could have prompted the fellow to such a step. I told him again, as I told him before though he seemed to think I rather wanted the will than the power, that I could give him no information on either head.

"Can you not, at any rate," said he, "give me some description of the personal appearance of your assailant?" I answered in the affirmative.

"Well, let me hear all you can communicate on the subject." I described the Brute as well as I could.

"Oh! I know who it is! It is Mr. Jackson!" he exclaimed, after a moment's reflection. "Mr. Jackson! impossible! Did you not tell me that Miss Jackson's father was dead, and that she never had a brother?"

"It is another Mr. Jackson," said my friend; "one who lives in the house next door. Do you not recollect having seen a Mrs. Jackson, a beautiful woman, among the presents at Miss Jackson's mother's house? Her husband would have been present also, but was out of town that day."

I did not recollect having seen a newly-married lady at Mrs. Jackson's on the evening in question. I mentioned that to my friend.

"But what possible ground of offence could there have given to her husband?" inquired my friend.

"None in the world that I know of," answered I. "I never saw her in my life before, and as his wife I have never seen before or since that evening."

The matter is certainly involved in much mystery. Did he say nothing when committing the assault, that could have led to injure the esteem of his daughter? Did you not write to *his wife?*—for if you did, however innocently, a jealous husband would construe an epistle from a man to *his wife*, into something bad."

I never in my life penned a syllable to his or any other person's wife; but I will confess to you that I did write Miss Jackson, to whom you know I am not married, and from the hasty glance I had of the letter which my assailant held in his hand, it is the identical one I addressed to her. How he came by that letter, is one of those things I say of the countless incomprehensibilities in nature."

"What was the nature of your note to Miss Jackson, if it be fair to ask such a question?" said my friend.

"It was written in very general terms. I merely, as I suppose is common in all correspondence between the sexes, professed a fervent, an immutable, an eternal attachment to her—an attachment which had formed from the first sight of her on the evening and at the party referred to, and concluding by urgently begging the favour of a meeting with her, next afternoon, at a given hour, at Hyde Park Corner."

"I have it!—I have it!" exclaimed my friend, Archimedes-like. "The letter you intended for *Miss* Jackson, has by mistake gone to *Mrs.* Jackson; and no wonder that the husband should have kindled suspicions in the husband's breast—no wonder that he chastised you as he has."

The hypothesis struck me as probable, though I could not exactly see how the mis-sending of the letter should have occurred.

"I will go to Mr. Jackson's," said my friend, and learn all the particulars from him."

He departed at that moment—he had not far to go; he returned in an hour afterwards, in which time his conjecture was quite right, and that he learned from Mr. J. the whole details of the blows and the cause.

The story may be told in a few words. The two Jacksons, as formerly mentioned, resided in the same street. The house had no brass plate, with the name inscribed on the door; but there was a brass plate, bearing the name of the number of the right house, I could not of course write it on the back of my letter. The postman, in these circumstances, very naturally delivered the letter at the wrong place. I scrawl a wretched indistinct hand; so that, when the letter came to Mrs. Jackson's hands, the young lady probably wishing to pass, in the estimation of her husband, for a woman of surpassing rectitude, showed him my letter, instead of consigning it, as she ought, to the flames.

"I have it, dear," said the husband, "if ever villain deserved chastisement, this rascal does. I'll be with him, next afternoon, at a given hour, at Hyde Park Corner."

"Augustus," said he, "you know Miss Jackson, your cousin, and the lovely creature I received as a present

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, November 29.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office the papers are received.

"N. G." we cannot oblige:

"To recollect the friends so kind,
Who used to think of me,"

Is too much on the lackadaisical order for our columns.

The "Murdered Bard," is welcome. His favours shall have a place at as early a day as possible.

The Essay on Gestures, by "Gonzalvo," will receive attention.

The lines by "R." we respectfully decline. They are too incorrect for publication.

A Tale of 1687, by "Penn," has been written in haste, and without proper reflection. The incidents are common-place, and awkwardly connected. Simplicity of style is not so easily acquired as the writer seems to imagine.

The friend who speaks of employing his leisure hours in preparing us translations from the French, will please accept our thanks for his kindness. We shall be glad to hear from him at all times.

☞ We are indebted to our friend C. Hess, Esq. of Williamstown, Pa. for a very satisfactory remittance. He will please accept our thanks for his kindness and attention.

SLANDER.

A committee appointed by the publishers of the New York Observer, to award a premium of $50 for the best Tract on *Slander*, have decreed it to Rev. J. H. Jones, of New Brunswick, N. J., for a Tract entitled "The Mischiefs of *Slander*." The Tract has been adopted by the American Tract Society, and will shortly be published.

The publisher of the 'Southern Times,' Charleston, S. C., offers a premium of $20 for the best original Tale, and another of $10 for the best Poem, with a free copy of his paper for a year to each of the successful candidates.

Mr. Jenks, editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, in a late number of his paper, unequivocally denies the authorship of *Miriam Coffin.*

THE LITERARY CASKET.

The Casket for December, is already published, and will be delivered to the subscribers in the course of a day or two. It contains, as usual, a number of handsome embellishments, among which are—An Escape, a beautiful engraving on steel; an elegant steel vignette Title Page for the volume; views of the Church of St. Martins, Cologne, and of the Arch of Titus, Rome. Music; Marriage Airs, by R. Brown, arranged for the Piano Forte. The leading contents embrace a great variety of interesting articles, original and selected, on various entertaining subjects. Among the poetical contributions, we notice the following very pretty effusion, from the pen of a regular female correspondent:

On seeing the Sun shine, after many days of Cloudy Weather in Autumn.

Farewell! thy rays just gleamed awhile,
To teach me how I lov'd thee;
And e'er I felt thy cheering smile,
Its glad'ning beams had left me.
Black hanging clouds, like mourning robe,
Are floating high above me,
While gloom, and rain, falls on our globe,
To tell how they regret thee.
Perhaps, when looking from yon sky,
Upon the world beneath thee,
Ashamed for Man's enormity
In grief I see, thou'st left me!
Heavenly, cheering, brilliant sun,
I pine, thus long to lose thee,
Along yon track thy course still run,
Its brilliant hues to cheer me.
Perhaps, thy rays, in glory bright
Are playing on the sea,
Whilst we are left in gloom and night,
So long to mourn for thee. EMMELINE.

This number closes the volume of the present year, which embraces about 480 pages of closely printed letter press, and nearly fifty costly engravings, all of which with a very few exceptions, have been engraved expressly for this publication. The whole is furnished for the trifling sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

The volume for 1835, of which a prospectus will be found in our advertising columns, will be considerably improved and enlarged. An addition of twelve pages will be made to each number, without any advance in the price. The January and February numbers [illegible] will materially add to the interest and value of the work.

MRS. BUTLER'S WORK.

Much curiosity has been excited in the public mind, by various newspaper paragraphs in relation to Mrs. Butler's forthcoming work on America. It is known that the authoress has made arrangements for its publication in London and Philadelphia, at the same time. By some, it has been alleged, that since a copy was furnished the London publishers, the lady has changed her views in relation to certain points of American character; and that having materially altered the Philadelphia copy, there will be a discrepancy in the two editions. This, however, has been contradicted, and the latest version of the affair is, that the American edition will be interspersed with notes of a softening character. Be this as it may, the publication of the work is awaited with anxiety, and whatever may be its merits, it will unquestionably *sell*. Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, are the publishers.

PENNY CYCLOPEDIA.

The second number of this work, a reprint from the London edition, has just been issued by Mr. O. Rogers, of this city. It embraces a great variety of articles from ABS to ACO, many of which are illustrated with engravings. The value and cheapness of this publication will render it extremely popular.

VIDOCQ.

A second edition of this interesting work, has been put to press by Messrs. Carey & Hart. It will be ready for publication in the course of a few days.

The "Law Library," for December, has been published. This number contains—1, "A Treatise on Law of Set-off and Mutual Credit, with an Appendix of Precedents—by Richard Babington, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Special Pleader." 2, "The Practice in the Action of Replevin, with a collection of Practical Forms—by James John Wilkinson, of Gray's Inn, Esq."

By a notice upon the cover of this number of the Library, we learn that the number for January next, (with which subscriptions may commence,) will contain the commencement of "A Practical Treatise on the Law relating to the Office and Duty of Sheriff—comprising the whole of the Duties, Remuneration and Liabilities of Sheriffs, in the Execution of Writs, &c. &c.—by Wm. Henry Watson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn."

These works will sustain the high reputation of the Law Library, which is published by Mr. John S. Littell, of this city, at $10 per annum.

TANNER'S UNIVERSAL ATLAS.

No. 11, of the Universal Atlas, has made its appearance, in the usual elegant style of workmanship. We can truly say, that in our opinion it surpasses every work of the kind that has come under our notice. The present number contains—1, a Map of the state of New Jersey, with the population of each county, and the rail roads and canals conspicuously marked.—2, Map of the Austrian empire, with a supplementary Map of the environs of Vienna.—3, Map of Prussia, with a supplement of the environs of Berlin.—4, Map of Turkey in Asia, with a supplement of the environs of Constantinople—constructed from the most recent and authentic documents.

Mr. Tanner has announced his design of publishing a corresponding Atlas of Maps, illustrative of Ancient Geography, in four series. The first under the title of *Geographia Sacra*—the second, under that of *Geographia Ecclesiastica*—the third, *Geographia Antiqua*—and the fourth, *Geographia Historica*. It will embrace the countries mentioned by the ancient authors, both sacred and profane, with their subdivisions at different periods—together with a collection of Chrono-Genealogical Charts, forming a complete Atlas of Ancient Geography and History, and an useful appendage to the library of the divine, the scholar, and the man of business.

The "Atlas Classica," will consist of fifty-three Maps and Charts, neatly engraved, and corresponding with the 'Universal Atlas'—so that they may, when desirable, be bound together without any hazard of destroying the uniformity of appearance.

The Atlas will consist of twelve numbers, each containing at least four Maps, at $1 per number, payable on delivery, or if paid on subscribing, $10 will entitle each patron to a complete copy of the work.

We trust that Mr. Tanner will receive a large subscription list, of which he is truly deserving.

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending 20th inst.

40 boats, carrying	1,329	tons.
2934 boats (last report)	103,964	
2974 boats, Total	105,293	

Schuylkill Coal Trade.—Despatched from Pottsville, Little Schuylkill, &c. during the week ending the 20th Nov.

155 boats, carrying	7,096	tons.
4685 boats, former report	201,994	
4840 boats, total	210,090	

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Girard Bank,	4	per cent.
Mechanics' Bank,	4½	"
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,	4	"
Schuylkill do.	3½	"
Kensington do.	5	"
Commercial do.	4	"
Southwark do.	5	"
Manufacturers and Mechanics' do. of the Northern Liberties,	3	"
Western do.	4	"
Moyamensing do.	3	"
Philadelphia do.	3	"

Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor.—I have received from H. $5 for my Poor's Purse. This branch of our operations is now much in want of aid. Will not the benevolent and pious enable me to impart suitable relief to the sick and afflicted, to whom I am called to minister? THOS. G. ALLEN, Agent.

The bill of mortality of last week reports *six* deaths by *mania a potu*, which is a greater number than we ever remember to have seen before announced in one week. We have heard a respectable physician express his doubts at the policy of using a foreign language to express the name of a disease which should be proclaimed in right down *plain English*, so that the unlearned as well as the learned might understand it. *Mania a potu signifies insanity from drinking*, and if it was thus translated by the Board of Health, it might operate as a warning to many hard drinkers, ignorant of Latin, who have not yet reached that wretched state, and perhaps be the means of arresting them in their course. The total number of deaths for the week was 92, of which 26 were under one year of age, 47 above twenty years, and 19 between those two ages, which for a population of about 160,000 embraced by the bills of mortality, is at the rate of a little over two and a half per cent. per annum.

A distressing event occurred in Madison county, Ohio, on the 5th inst. The dwelling of Mr. Isaac Lappan was consumed by fire, and two of his children—one seven and the other four years of age—perished in the flames. The father and mother, with their youngest child, were absent from home on a visit—having left the other children, five in number, of whom the oldest was a boy of thirteen, to take care of the house. In the course of the night the explosion of a loaded rifle, upon being reached by the flames, awoke the oldest boy, who immediately sprang out of bed, alarming his brothers and sisters, hurried two of them out of the house and seizing a third by the hand, hastened to the rescue of the youngest. While thus engaged, the roof fell in; the child whose hand he held being much frightened, broke away from him and crept under the bed for safety; and his own life being in imminent danger,—the only garment he had on having caught fire, and being nearly consumed—the courageous boy was compelled to rush out of the building, and leave the two unfortunate children to their fate.

Ursuline Convent.—Nothing can justify a resort to mob law. It is the exact reverse of all that is deemed valuable in civil institutions, the preservation of order and the distribution of equal and exact justice. None have deprecated with more severity than ourselves the infamous outrage committed in the vicinity of Charlestown, Mass. upon the Ursuline Convent. We had not been aware that there was even an extenuating circumstance to mitigate the atrocity of the deed.

If however the following extract of a letter published by Mr. Edward Cutter, who had called at the Convent on Saturday evening preceding the riot be true, it must be manifest that, without awarding a particle of justification to the rioters, the conduct of the Female Superior, whose case has excited so much sympathy, was also extremely improper and indiscreet.

"On the evening above mentioned, my brother and myself called at the Convent for the purpose I have stated, viz: of obtaining an interview with Miss Harrison, in order that we might be able to disabuse the public mind respecting her. On being informed of our object, the Superior replied, "no, you shan't see her, I'll not gratify you so much."—As I had hitherto been uniformly received by her in a polite and respectful manner, my astonishment at this change may be easily imagined. What, then, will it be supposed were my feelings as she continued,—"You may bring on your mob as soon as you please—You, Mr. Cutter, you have applied to the *Selectmen* for a mob to tear down our buildings, and you and Runney are to head it. But there will be a retaliation. The Bishop has twenty thousand of the vilest Irishmen at his command, and there will be a retaliation. You will have your houses torn down over your heads, *and you may read your riot acts till your throats are sore, but you'll not quell them.*"

New York, Nov. 22.

[illegible] man of decent appearance came before the sitting magistrate to prefer her complaint and to seek redress under the following circumstances: She stated that this morning while in search of a house in Pearl street, to which she had been directed for a place at service, she was accosted by a well dressed young woman, who asked her what she was looking for, having answered, the lady told her that at the house where she was living, they were in want of a servant, that they already had an Irish girl with whom they were well satisfied, but that a country woman of hers would just suit, that there was but little work to do, and she should have her own wages. The complainant induced by these representations, accompanied her to her residence No. 18 Centre street, a house of notorious bad character. After being there a short time, the mistress of the den, whose name is Eliza Ingard, and others of the inmates, tried to persuade the young woman that she had better stay in the house as a boarder at four dollars per week, instead of serving as a menial; that very good company frequented the house, and that if she consented to lead what they called a life of pleasure, she could live like a lady. The poor girl who saw the drift of these proposals, at once refused, and desired to leave the house.—A man, who, from his appearance, she believed to be a gentleman, offered to pay her board if she would remain, which she refused and made another effort to escape. She was, however, forcibly detained, and one of the girls named Ann Ray seized her by the hair, and commenced a most violent and indecent assault upon her, in which she was aided and encouraged by two others, named Rebecca Hart and Virginia Starr, and a young man who called himself Charles Van Doran. The wretch Ingard all the time inciting them to continue their inhuman assaults, telling them to lay it on well, so that the b—h may not be able to walk away, because if she does, said the fiend, she will go to the Police and indict the house, and I would rather nurse her for a month than have her to do that. In this way the unfortunate girl was kept from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. At length watching her opportunity, while the wretches were drinking and playing cards, she made another attempt to escape, and got as far as the street door, when she was overtaken and again assaulted. Fortunately for her, at this moment a gentleman was passing, and succeeded in rescuing her. Her hat and shawl were thrown out after her, but her handkerchief, with $2 and a written certificate of her good character from her last service place, tied in a corner, were kept from her. By the advice of the gentleman, she came to the Police Office, to prefer her complaint. Her face, neck and arms bore ample testimony of her ill-treatment; and on her testifying to the above facts, a warrant was granted to arrest the offenders, who were all brought up and committed to Bridewell to take their trial.—*N. Y. Cour.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Fire.—A destructive fire broke out in Camden, opposite this city, about 7 o'clock, Monday morning. It commenced in Mr. Vanscivet's coach making establishment near Toy's ferry, and spread rapidly to several adjoining frame buildings. The extent of the damage sustained we have not ascertained. Several of our fire companies were conveyed over the river in steam boats.

The shock or concussion produced by the blowing up of Garesche's Powder Mill, on Saturday night last between 11 and 12 o'clock, was sensibly felt by the writer of this and many other persons in this city—also, by a family residing five miles west of Philadelphia, with several members of which the writer conversed on Sunday morning, before the cause of the shock was known. All who perceived it, describe the effect pretty much alike—"a sudden violent jar, as though a vast ponderous body had fallen upon the earth—making the windows rattle as if being dashed in."

The execution of Charles Bowman, for the murder of Jonathan McFerre, took place in the jail yard at West Chester, on Friday of last week. The prisoner acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and died penitent.

City Councils.—Cornelius S. Smith has been elected by the Councils one of the Commissioners for building the Alms House, in the place of John Moss.

The Jackson State Convention which met at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 3d instant, unanimously nominated Van Buren for the Presidency, and Thomas H. Benton for Vice President.

Miss Harriet Martineau, whose interesting works upon various branches of knowledge, are known to a large portion of our citizens, has arrived in this city.

The carpenter's shop of Messrs. G. & H. Lawdon, Troy, was destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 24th instant.

The amount of the School Fund of Connecticut, is $1,929,738 50—amount of monies distributed by the State, during the year ending April, 1834, $75,861 80. The whole number of children in the State, between four and sixteen years of age, is 83,641.

The man who was lately killed, in Covington, Indiana, by an elephant, it appears, had provoked the rage of that noble and most intellectual animal by offering him several times in succession, tobacco, than which nothing is more offensive to the taste of the whole brute creation. The friends of the individual who was killed, we understand, had the hard-hood to attempt to destroy the elephant out of revenge and the owner, in consequence, was obliged to run the animal out of the country, with what diligence he best could.

It is stated, that near Cumberland the Potomac passes through Strata of bituminous coal 20 feet thick, where the coal may be thrown directly into the boats. Well may Baltimore and the cities in the District of Columbia be anxious speedily to extend the canal to these rich treasures.

Mail Robber.—James Dallerhite, a mail carrier between Raleigh and Boxborough, N. C. has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

It has been discovered in England that the common Congou or black teas, are changed to green by a chemical process, and sold as green teas. Excise officers have made several seizures.

A Mr. Page, a correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, says he has resolved to revive the science of astrology, by which he intends to show that 1836 will be a year of great fatality and importance to the human race. His communication abounds in figures and mention of circles, squares, quadrants, fluxions, sealed-tribes, eliptics, lunars, Solomon's Temple—Cleotratus, cherubims and Chaldees;—which he calls upon scientific men to explain.

Mary Holder was tried at Fayetteville, N. C. a few days since, for the murder of her son, a lad about ten years of age, by whipping him with large switches. She was convicted of murder in the second degree.

The Merchants of New Orleans have it in contemplation to erect a spacious Exchange.

The cholera appears to have subsided in Baltimore. No new cases were reported during the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week.

The Flour Mills in Sumner Co. (Tenn.) belonging to Col. J. R. Burke, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th instant, together with a quantity of wheat. The whole loss is estimated at $10,000.

Turnips, weighing ten pounds, measuring 30 inches in circumference and 10 in diameter, have grown this season in the garden of N. P. Tatem, Esq. of Norfolk, Virginia.

There were eight deaths in Cincinnati during the week ending on the 12th inst.

One of the Baldwins, of Rahway, N. J. who broke jail a short time since, at Newark, where he was confined on a charge of making and uttering counterfeit coin, was restored to his old quarters on Wednesday last. He was arrested in Troy, and was forthwith demanded of the authorities of N. York by the Governor of New-Jersey.

The Newport (R. I.) Republican, speaking of the Spanish pirates now on their trial at Boston, states that twenty-six pirates were condemned and executed in Newport on the 19th of July 1723. They were captured by his Majesty's ship Greyhound, Capt. Solgar, and executed on Gravelly Point, opposite the town, and their bodies buried on the shore of Goat Island now Fort Wolcott, between high and low water mark.

New Rail Road proposed.—The New Orleans papers are urging the construction of a Rail Road from that city to Nashville. The distance between the two places is about 500 miles, while the route of the Mississippi, Ohio and Cumberland rivers is not less than 1500.

Mr. Rofer, in his Address to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, asserts that no more than 1,300,000 acres are cultivated, out of the 16,000,000 comprised within the territorial limits of the State—thus leaving 14,700,000 acres unimproved and partly unimprovable.

Civic Sagacity.—Horace Walpole tells a story of a Lord Mayor of London in his time, who, having heard that a friend had the small pox twice, and died of it, inquired if he died the first time or the second?

Bank of Delaware County.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held on Monday, 24th instant, John Kerlin, Esq. was elected President—Pierce Crosby, Esq. having declined a re-election.

A female swindler is operating to some extent in Boston, by taking from the doors of many of the respectable families their name, and calling in the immediate neighborhood upon another family, asking, with Mrs. so and so's compliments for the loan of half a dozen silver spoons. She has succeeded in many instances, and is yet at large.

Extensive Counterfeiting.—A man has been arrested at Toronto with 5040 counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Bank of Upper Canada; another had been arrested at Cobourg with counterfeits on the same Bank to the amount of 4000 pounds.

We learn that the anti-masons of the state are about to hold a convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor.

The trial of Robert Matthews, the impostor, has been postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Judge Ruggles.

The Rothschilds have sent to the United States within the present year, the sum of nearly three millions of dollars in gold and silver.

Messrs. W. M. Whitley & Co. propose to publish a daily paper at Harrisburg during the approaching session of the legislature. Price four dollars. The editors avow themselves as friendly to the National and State Administrations.

Individuals have been indicted in Carrol co., Ohio, for betting on the result of the late election in that state. If such a law was carried into effect here, the purity of our elections would be better preserved.

It is said that a young lady near Dresden recently bled to death from the bite of a leech, an artery having been wounded.

The Rev. [illegible] Ducachet, preached his farewell [illegible] on Sunday last, and was to proceed forthwith to [illegible] charge in this city.

The Synod of the German Reformed Church of the United States, will assemble in Harrisburg on Monday next.

The Ohio Rail Road between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, 12 miles from Baltimore, will be completed this week, and opened for travel and transportation on Monday next, when there will be a rail road communication of eighty miles in length from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry.

Landing of the Fathers.—We learn from the Plymouth Memorial that the 22d day of December next, the 44th anniversary of the landing of the Fathers, will be celebrated in that town; and that the Rev. George W. Bladyden, of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society to deliver an address on that occasion.

It is stated, that the house, in London, where Steinberg lately murdered his family, has been hired by a speculator, and the room exhibited with the figures in wax, in their appropriate costume, producing a net income of £50 per diem.

Compared to Lord Eldon, the Courier says the Duke of Wellington is a radical, and even Lord Eldon compared to his highness of Cumberland might be called a reformer. This is graduated toryism with a vengeance.

The net proceeds of the recent Birmingham Festival, after defraying expenses, amount to about £7000, which goes to the Birmingham General Hospital.

Mrs. *Pink*, of Great Chasted, Daddington, though 95, is still in the *bloom* of her usefulness, and charitably dispensing her wealth as *overseer-her* of the parish.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Monday, the 15th of December next, for a new election in the fourth and tenth Congressional districts; no choice having been effected at the recent trial.

Only four deaths by cholera occurred in Baltimore last week. The whole number of deaths was fifty-four. The whole number of deaths by cholera during the four weeks ending on Saturday was seventy-one.

Miraculous Escape.—The stage from Cleveland to Columbus, Ohio, containing six passengers, among them a lady and child, in the dark ran off the road and was precipitated down a steep of 30 or 40 feet, making several somersets in its descent. Yet, strange to tell, coach, horses, passengers and driver were landed safely in one promiscuous heap, without sustaining the least injury.

Rains at the South.—In Virginia, the rains of the 15th, 16th and 17th instant, had been very heavy, and the water courses unusually high. The bridges were nearly all destroyed in the neighborhood of Richmond, and the southern and northern mails had not been received in that city on Friday last.

A child was burned to death a short time since at Elyria, Ohio, by pulling upon itself a teakettle of water standing on the hearth.

Vandalism.—A methodist meeting house, about five miles from Baltimore, was entered a few days since by some miscreants, who, after destroying the records of the Sabbath School and Temperance Society, with their important papers, carried off the Bible belonging to the Church, several other books, tracts, &c.

North Carolina Senator.—We learn from the North Carolina Standard, that the Legislature of that State on Friday last re-elected the Hon. Bedford Brown U. States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood.

Brown,	113
Judge Little,	60
Blanks,	20

Mr. B. is a firm friend of the administration.

Reprieve.—We learn that Otis, now under sentence of death at the Leverett-street jail, for being concerned in the murder of Capt. James Crosby, has received a reprieve from the President of the United States, for fifteen days, to give time for an inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, on the part of the Executive.—*Boston Cour.*

Case of Kneeland.—The Jury were unable to agree in the case of the Commonwealth against Abner Kneeland and were discharged last evening. It is understood that they stood 11 to 1 against him, as was the case on the former trial.—*Boston Atlas.*

A new excuse for not taking a Newspaper.—A subscriber called at our office last week, and requested us to discontinue his paper. Being a little curious to know the reason, we made free to ax the question, why he quit us. "Because," said he, "there is so much in the rotted thing that I can't read it all, and I always miss the best news by not knowing where to begin." "Well, friend," we replied, putting on one of our best looks, "suppose we send you half a sheet for the next year." He paused a moment, and then replied: "That will do, you may jooove on a spell longer."—*Salt River Journal.*

We learn that on the 18th inst. the Rev. J. Johns, of this city was unanimously elected Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. We know that soon after the vacancy occurred in that church, he was earnestly urged to permit a call to be forwarded to him, but that he felt it his duty to repress the application, and we are authorized to say that he has now declined the formal call.—*Balt. Amer.*

Epitaph.—The following epitaph is engraved on a stone in a country churchyard:—"Here lies the body of David Young, *and all his posterity for fifty years backwards.*"

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The number of persons who have died of the cholera, at Madrid, from the 28th of June to the 21st of August, amounts to 4867. In the last three days of June, the deaths from this disease, were 21. During the first fortnight in July, they were 371; during the second fortnight of that month, they were 3495; during the first fortnight of August, they declined to 802; and from the 15th to the 21st of August, they were 170.

There is now living at Dort, in Holland, a sailor, named Conrad Vancouver, who, on the 20th of last month, had attained the age of 135 years. This most assuredly is the oldest man in existence in Europe.

Mr. Donaldson, of Broughton Hall, a gentleman long connected with the Edinburgh Advertiser, has left property to the amount of 220,000*l*., the whole of which he has destined to be employed in the foundation of an hospital for orphan and destitute children, to be erected in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Five gentlemen have been appointed to carry this bequest into execution; but, owing to the uncertain terms of the will, it may be necessary to procure an act of Parliament, before any decisive steps can be taken.

Royal Hotel Keeper.—The enormous hotel at Ems, called the Kurhaus, making up more than 300 beds, belongs to the Duke of Nassau, who derives a considerable revenue from its almost innumerable apartments. Each room has the amount of its daily rent marked over the door; and an agent of the Duke is constantly in attendance to receive the daily or weekly returns.

A writer in the last number of the Quarterly Review, states the fact of having witnessed the circumstance of a mouse having made its nest in the upper part of the neck of a fattening boar.

On some of the glass forming the lamps in Paris, the names of the streets are inscribed. It is desirable, says one of the Paris journals, that a similar inscription should be made upon every lamp at the corner of each street. This would prove useful at night, not only to strangers, but to the Parisians themselves.

A mine of silver and copper has just been discovered in the environs of Peruwelz, district of Tournay, in Belgium. The discoverers have applied to the government for leave to work it, but nothing has yet been determined.

Macready is acting William Tell, &c. at Liverpool.

The population of Paris is 785,000, occupying 29,000 houses.

Two young folks were lately married at Cheltenham perfectly blind, and the bridesmaid, who led them, partially so. Love is certainly blind in this case, at all events.

"The bride love blind for her blind bridegroom sighs,
And a blind bridesmaid gives the bridegroom eyes."

Burke in his history of the Commons of Great Britain, gives a voluminous account of the genealogy of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, of whom it would appear George IV. spoke the truth, when he nick-named him "King O'Connell;" as Daniel is descended for many hundred years from a line of Milesian kings who once reigned in Limerick, Kerry, and Clare, and have always been distinguished for their bravery and wealth. Daniel's uncle, Colonel Count O'Connell, was a general in the armies of Louis XVI.

The number of travellers this year in steamers on the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne, was 120,000.

An iron suspension bridge has been constructed at Friburg, Switzerland, over a ravine 180 feet deep.—The chains are 1800 feet long, the whole expense was 124,000, half of which was advanced by French capitalists; in compliment of this, on the completion of the work, a tri-colored flag was hoisted on one of its pillars. This excited the wrath of the aristocrats of the place, who threatened to demolish the bridge if it was not taken down.

It has been proposed as a sop to O'Connel, and to stop the cry for the repeal of the Union, so embarrassing to Ministers, that the Imperial Parliament should meet in Dublin, in a temporary session. The old Irish Parliament House, now employed as the Bank of Ireland, could be fitted up at a little expense, and is said to be the most magnificent hall of legislation in the world.

A letter of the 10th, from Barcelona, states that the Cholera is at an extremely high pitch, the number of deaths having been within the last few days increased by the change in the temperature of the air, from 15 to 100 a-day. It, however, appeared to be rather subsiding again, as the number of cures were greater in proportion than the cases.

The Eastern nations believe that there is not a happier state of existence then that of living eternally in a delicious garden, surrounded by beautiful women, and reposing on flowers.

Late accounts received from Iceland state that that country has been suffering from an epidemic complaint similar to the cholera. It has made the most dreadful ravages, and has not left people enough to take care of the [illegible] or even to milk the cows.

In the year 1831 there were upwards of 37,000 persons in the prisons of Russia. The number of suicides that year was 1104, and murders 1270; chiefly that of husbands and fathers. There are about three murders and three suicides *daily* in the empire.

The sea has recently made great inroads upon the shore of Hastings, a beautiful and fashionable watering place in the county of Sussex. Two or three houses, besides walls erected for protection against the surf, had been washed away, and great apprehensions were entertained of further intrusion upon the land.

Mr. O'Connell has published a third letter, relative to the condition of Ireland, in which he takes occasion to declare that he will no longer give his support to the present Ministry. Some appointments made by them since the adjournment of Parliament is said to be the cause of his disappointment.

Among the recent deaths in England, is the Earl of Derby, who after the death of his first wife, married Miss Farren, the actress. He was celebrated as a most inveterate sportsman, and the passion for horse-racing and cock-fighting was the absorbing one of his life.

A Lapland Summer.—Including also what in other countries, is called spring and autumn, consists of fifty-six days, as follows:

June 23, Snow melts,
July 1, Snow gone,
9, Fields quite green,
17, Plants at full growth,
25, Plants in full blow,
Aug. 2, Fruits ripe,
10, Plants shed their seeds,
18, Snow.

From this time to June 23, the ground is every where covered with snow, and the waters with ice.

The Swedish government were somewhat embarrassed with the affair of a Capt. Lindaberg, who was sentenced to death for a seditious libel against the king. He refused a reprieve, repudiating the boon of life from such hands.

The Earl of Munster, King William's illegitimate son, was so intent in saving the library of the Commons during the late fire, that a part of the rafters fell in before he was aware of it, and his lordship's courage would have met with an untimely fate but for a laborer, who seized the Earl by the collar and literally dragged him out of his perilous situation, in doing which the laborer dislocated his shoulder. He will have a pair of epaulettes or be knighted, probably, for his services on that appalling night.

A romantic occurrence recently took place near Luxemburg. A young lady was bitten by the dog of a gentleman to whom she was betrothed. The lady died of hydrophobia, and the lover blew out his brains and was buried in the same grave with his *inamorata*.

A ragged looking man, who was observing persons busily engaged in removing books and papers from the library of the House of Commons, earnestly asked of every body that passed him, "Whether the Poor Law Bill was burnt?" At length some one good humouredly took compassion upon him, and no doubt thinking it useless to attempt to explain to the inquirer the error under which he evidently labored, answered "that the Poor Law Bill had been saved from the flames."—"Worse luck to them that saved it," rejoined the man; "I wish them as made it and them as saved it was burnt themselves."

On the Lambeth side of the river a number of persons were collected together in front of a boat-house immediately opposite the House of Commons. Among these was a chimney sweeper, who was gazing very earnestly at the fire. A lad, who looked like a 'waterman's 'prentice,' clapped the sweep upon the shoulder, saying, "Well Snowball, arn't you glad?" "Glad of what?" asked the sweep. "Why of the fire, to be sure, sooty; if both houses are burnt, mustn't your gagging act be burnt along with it, and can't you now cry 'sweep' and 'soot ho' in spite of the parliament?" "No," said the sweep, "for master's got a copy on it at home." "But," rejoined the other, "you don't mean to say he'll be such a fool as to let the parliament chaps know that?"

A gentleman who went down to Westminster in a cab, asked the driver if he knew anything about the cause of the fire? "Why yes, sir," was the reply; "some say as it's done by the builders to make a job for themselves; and I did hear too, as how it was Mr. Hume as set 'em on, 'cause you see, sir, the members wouldn't build a new house, though Mr. Hume had ax'd 'em ever so many times to do so, and told 'em how wery uncomfortable he was in the old un."

A coalheaver, who appeared to be rather the worse for liquor, attempted to pass the soldiers stationed at the end of Abingdon street, in order to get into Old Palace Yard. He was stopped of course, and after a good deal of disputing, said, "Vell then, my fine lobsters, so you really mean to say as you won't by no manner of means let me go and see my own property a burning?" "Your own property?" said the soldier with a laugh. "Yes, Mr. Impertinence, my own property," replied the coalheaver; "and if you know'd any thing vatsumdever about the liberty o' the subject, there'd be no call for me to tell you as how they'll lay a tax upon me for to help to build it up again. But your nothing but a soldier and don't pay no taxes."—With this the indignant black diamond merchant walked off in dudgeon.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Nov. 29, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

1.* *Advertisements from a distance, are not inserted in the Saturday Evening Post, unless paid for in advance.*

OURSELVES AND OUR PAPER.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

As a matter of some importance, at least to ourselves, we beg leave to announce to all subscribers of the Saturday Evening Post, and to all who may become such hereafter, that the publication of the paper will hereafter to bestow much additional labour and care upon our paper—whereby, we trust, the interest of its columns will be greatly increased, and its circulation much extended. For some months past, much of the attention of the publisher has necessarily been devoted to the publication of a daily newspaper—and from a number released from that engagement, by a transfer of the establishment to other hands, he will be enabled to devote his whole energies to more agreeable and less onerous duties. By the change, he trusts that he will be relieved from many of the perplexities of business, as well as himself, will be greatly benefitted.

The services of BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, Esq., have been secured for the editorial department.

In regard to the literary character of the improvements we propose to make in the paper, we are reluctant to speak, trusting that they will soon be apparent to every reader. It may suffice at present to say, that we have now greater and more numerous facilities than ever for preparing an acceptable sheet, and we are determined that they shall all be rendered available. We have, besides, attentive and able correspondents, whose valuable aid will materially enrich our columns. Our printing-office is large and well furnished, and we have already a subscription press that works with great rapidity, we are now procuring one that will print double the number of sheets in the same time. We have engaged also, also, the labouring our impressions, so as to furnish more reading matter—but, whether we do so or not, will depend upon the punctuality of our subscribers. The enlargement will be made, we may suffice it to say, whenever the funds will settle up their dues by the close of the year. At all events, we shall make a change—a change called for by the outward marks of improvement, and a change that we know will be agreeable and profitable to all.

The Post is one of the oldest papers of the kind in the country—and, from the time of its commencement, has been favoured with a liberal and extensive patronage. It circulates in every state of the Union—in every city, and in almost every principal town in the country. It has been read and sold, by the publisher, to the publisher, to render it one of the very best publications in existence, and he is determined to spare no exertion to secure it that character. The Saturday Evening Posts, Galaxy's &c., on the plan of this paper, which have sprung up in other cities, are so many proofs that the publisher's system is a good one, and so many compliments in favour of its being closely pursued. For all those competitors, there is abundant room, and by their untiring exertions to render the columns of their several papers attractive, the public is greatly benefited.

Our succeeding numbers will be enriched with a number of valuable original articles, now on file, and with selections from recent works and foreign publications, which will be spread out to the great mass of our readers. It is on our power, in this way, to contribute greatly to the intellectual enjoyment of our patrons. With the view of rendering the Post a record of the prominent political events, during the ensuing winter, we have secured the aid of a correspondent at Washington, and another at Harrisburg, who will furnish us with condensed details not only of the public congressional and legislative business, but of the current rumours of the day, political gossip, &c. not to be found in the Washington and Harrisburg papers. Our news department will, as usual, receive unremitting attention; and while we shall be diligent in noticing every occurrence of importance, we shall be careful to avoid giving our columns the appearance of a transcript of the daily journals. One of the most laborious duties of the editor, is the *condensing* of news, so as to give the greatest quantity in a small space.

In consideration of this additional exertion and expense, all we ask from our subscribers is punctuality in remitting their dues. We shall commence the increase in the price of our paper, but issue, in all cases, upon a full quantity next, with the published terms. On the first of January next, we design to cease from our list, all whose arrearages have been permitted to accumulate, in order that hereafter we may have a clean list—for a small number of paying subscribers, is infinitely preferable to a large list of delinquents, who are little better than a dead weight upon an establishment. We trust all who are in arrears, will oblige us by a prompt liquidation of their dues, in order to enable us to commence the new year with cheerful spirits and renewed vigour.

WILDBIER, THE PAINTER.

We shall publish, next week, a thrilling narrative, translated from the German, entitled—"An Adventure of Wildbier, the Painter, in the Black Forest of Germany," furnished us by an intelligent literary friend. We hope to hear frequently from the same source.

In our remarks of 8th November, in relation to the postmaster at Lancaster, Ohio, it appears that we have done Mr. Hunter injustice. The facts stated by us in relation to Mr. Williamson's paper, are correct in the main—but Mr. Drum informs us that he has been so the office about three months only, consequently no charge of negligence can properly be laid to his account. We make this correction with pleasure.

The Influenza prevails to a great extent, at this time, in our city. Almost every individual is, or has been affected, to a greater or less degree. A New York editor gives the annexed recipe, said to be an "infallible" cure:

One oz. extract hyostoc, one oz. paregoric, one oz. antimonial wine. Place the hyostoc in a pan of water, simmer it down to half a pint, and when cold, add the others, taking a swallow when the cough is troublesome.

We furnish a deeply interesting extract from Bulwer's new novel, on our first page, to which we would commend the attention of our readers, if they should have not perused the work. In this work Mr. Bulwer occupies new ground; and it is a matter of felicitation, that the extensive field of ancient Pompeii has been occupied by one able to do it under the respect full justice. As the name of the novel denotes, remarks an intelligent contemporary, the tune, and scene, are those of the days of Pagan misery, and the success with which Mr. Bulwer has dealt with them, shows that they are well adapted for the purposes of romance. In Pompeii were blended the refinement of Greece, and the magnificence and luxury of imperial Rome; arts still flourished amid the barbarie grandeur that yet invested the mistress of the world. Christianity had dawned upon the people, but the gorgeous and poetical superstitions of the Grecians and Egyptians still swayed the millions who resorted to the temples of the gods. In the midst of the virtues of the republic, had given place to more than eastern pomp, luxury and effeminacy, yet multitudes thronged to witness the sanguinary combats of the *gladiators*, as they would now to the theatre with the ferocity of tigers for the entertainment of the people. Such are the elements with which the vivid imagination of Mr. Bulwer has wrought, and the result is a splendid and exciting picture. The story is one of deep and powerful interest, increasing with the progress of the tale, and ending at last in a climax of mingled terror and sublimity in the destruction of the city by a tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, which is wrought up with felicitous power of description.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

At the great Birmingham Musical Festival, which was to take place in the beginning of October, prodigious effort to the instrumental band was anticipated from the introduction of a new instrument, hitherto unknown in England, called the contra-bass *Ophicleide, or Serpent Serpent.* In all brass, spherical appearance, and of the prodigious length of 14 feet, coped, probably, from our American sea serpent. In compass it descends lower than any instrument hitherto known, and its tones have great variety from mellow smoothness to terrific power. It supplies what was a desideratum, a powerful bass, making its invasion so on in music.

An individual named Geer, a resident of this city, was arrested in Lancaster last week, and brought to Philadelphia, on suspicion of being the person who murdered Perry, at the Locust Wood elections, in October last. He underwent an examination before the Mayor, and it appeared in evidence that on the morning after the election, he left the city in a very mysterious manner, taking with him his clothes which were lying in the wash-tub. In the neighborhood of Lancaster, he spoke of the election, of the murder of Perry, and boasted of having knocked down one or more individuals. No positive indications, however, were made against him, and having accounted for his mysterious disappearance by stating that he anticipated an arrest for debt, he was discharged.

We are glad to perceive that the taste for music is increasing in this city. During the past week, we have had no less than three Concerts, all of which were well attended. The entertainment given by the Philharmonic Society, on Tuesday evening, gave entire satisfaction to a very brilliant audience. The Benefit Concert of Mr. Wilhelm, on Thursday evening, in the Spruce street Baptist Church, under the direction of A. G. Bell, was highly creditable to the performers, and passed off very agreeably. The Public Concert of the members of the Musical Fund Society, was given at their Hall, on Thursday evening. The selection of music was excellent. The popular Miss Watson, Mr. Hause, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Taylor, were among the performers; and their talent and skill excited general admiration. Miss Watson is one of the most agreeable vocalists we have ever heard.

SILVER MINE.

By a late arrival from Mexico, we learn that a vein of rich silver ore has been discovered in the state called Vizcaina, one of the mines at Real del Monte near Pachuca, in the intendancy of New Mexico. For many years past these mines have been worked with little or no success by a British company, whose expenditure on them already exceeds one million sterling. A further outlay will now be required to profit by this fortunate discovery, and the English shareholders will probably raise it; if they do, it is to be hoped that under the present administration they will not be cheated out of the produce of their mine, as the English United Mexican Association were out of the mine of Rayas.

The investigations which have been made in reference to the bank charter bonders, on the line of the Washington Rail-road, near Baltimore, have led to the arrest of several individuals, but nothing has as yet transpired to implicate any one in the deed of blood.

From the Baltimore Gazette we learn that on Saturday night the rioters forcibly entered a tavern kept by Mrs. Hays, about a mile on the Washington turnpike, usually called the half-way, of which they kept possession, appropriating to their own use every thing which they wished. Another party broke into Mr. Harrison's store, one mile this side of Mrs. Harrison's, and took away all the goods which they could find, the larger quantity having been previously removed by the owner.

The citizens of Anne Arundel county have met at Waterloo, and have established a guard to assist in keeping the peace, which, with the efforts of private individuals and other measures now in progress, it is thought will restore tranquility.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday, says in a postscript:

"The latest accounts—received since the above was in type,—represent that the infuriated wretches at the scene of the late disturbances, are in a state of fearful and violent excitement, and seem determined to setat defiance all attempts at restraint or law. They now become the terror of the surrounding country, and some not longer remains any question but that the most prompt and effectual measures will become indispensable for their apprehension and punishment.

A detachment from the 5th Brigade, with Capt. Boddin's troop of the Third Brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, has been ordered to the Washington Railroad, and will leave the depot in Charles street, at 9 o'clock (or soon after) this morning.

It is hoped the companies detached will be filled, and the requisite proportion of officers for which they are detailed will be well performed.

THEATRICAL.

Miss Jarman, Mr. Ternan, and Mr. Matthews, continue to draw crowded houses at the Chesnut street theatre. The last two have appeared in some of our play-goers, and secured a brilliant reputation. Her Lady Teazle, on Saturday last, was a most polished performance, and delighted us with the exercise of her usual fund of fashion. Mr. Matthews, during the week, has appeared in several dramatic characters. His Monsieur Morbleau, and Dr. Olapod, are irresistibly humourous. It is suggestion of these distinguished players is about drawing to a close, but the managers, we learn, have other attractions in readiness.

Mrs. Duff and Miss Riddle are playing in Baltimore with great success. The veteran Cooper is in Boston. Mad. Celeste continues to attract crowds to the Bowery, New York. Mr. Wallack and Miss Phillips are playing at the Park. The Italian Opera House continues open, and succeeds better than was anticipated. Its season will probably close with the first of December. Mr. A. A. Adams, has been winning golden opinions in the West. Mrs. Hamblichas engaged the Richmond Theatre, and will shortly open with a powerful company. Mr. Wheatley closed a very successful engagement at the Albany Theatre, on Tuesday evening of his week.

GEOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

The study of Geology has lately been introduced into some of the schools of Baltimore, with decided success. The subject is at once simple and sublime, deeply interested in the subject, and willingly devote their leisure hours to the collecting and examining of specimens within their reach. This is a judicious movement, and we hope it will be followed up in all parts of the country.

The introduction of geology into schools, says an intelligent writer in the *Family Lyceum*, would tend to promote moral improvements among the young. Perhaps there are not two more unfortunate circumstances attending our system of popular education, than the ignorance of children in the schoolroom are irksome, and those for recreation are dissipating to the mind. If school hours could be rendered pleasant for the pupil, and various sources of useful instruction, the great work of reform in cultivating intellectual and moral taste would be fairly begun. The more innocent and useful amusements are introduced around the fireside, the more order and decorum will there be to pursue those which are pernicious or unclean. No subject, perhaps, is better fitted to this end than geology. Little pupils of tender age, instruction, than geology, and few are better fitted to show the power and wisdom of Him, 'who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.'

NULLIFICATION.

A citizen, requiring the State of Georgia, to support the doctrine of State rights, has called a Meeting of January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the Cherokee country, in that state, to be arrested and convicted of the crime, and then placed in the hands of Gov. Lumpkin, signed by Henry Baldwin, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In his message to the Legislature for the present session, the Governor says:

"This mandate ought to be considered in no other light than that of a direct and flagrant attempt to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary criminal jurisdiction, which has been exclusively vested by our Constitution exclusively in our own Superior Courts. Such a control over our own Courts, and especially in the first instance, was never before delegated to the United States, and consequently cannot be acquiesced in, or submitted to, by the People of this State without a violation of their rights. The powers not delegated by the Constitution of the U. States are prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively."

The Governor proceeds to enlarge the evident rights of the State to govern its entire population, of whatever complexion, and points all offences committed against the laws within those limits, the punishment being left to the cases expressly excepted by the Constitution of the U. States. Consider a direct usurpation of power, which has never been granted by the States. Such attempts may be made in the future, and if the doctrine of it be persevered in, they will eventuate in the dismemberment and overthrow of our great confederacy. For a people to submit to usurpation, is to encourage it. I shall wholly disregard all such unconstitutional organizations of whatever character or origin, and to the utmost of my power, protect and defend the rights of this State, and use the means afforded me, to maintain the Laws and Constitution of the same."

This smacks strongly of nullification, and we are curious to know what will be the result. The position assumed by the Governor, is precisely similar to the ground taken by the State Rights' party of South Carolina, for which they were denounced as nullifiers.

Correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Our city is beginning to assume more evidences of returning bustle and animation. Both houses of Congress will assemble next week, and our citizens are now actively engaged in making preparations for that event. Proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses are brushing up their furniture, and getting all things in order for their guests; and mechanics, store-keepers, and all classes of society, find some arrangements necessary for the expected increase of population. Many members of Congress have already arrived, and there is no doubt but that a quorum will be in attendance on the first day of the session.

Much speculation is afloat in relation to the probable contents of the President's message. The situation of affairs between this country and France, would seem to call for considerable interest and consideration, while towards England it has been the reverse. I do not believe our people are prepared for a war with France, about so trifling a matter as a few thousand dollars.

It is believed that the message will make pointed reference to the United States Bank, and perhaps the sale of the stock held by our government will be recommended. The result of the recent elections, is considered here as conclusive evidence in regard to the unpopularity of the bank; and it is probable that the President may refer to this fact as sustaining the ground assumed in previous communications to Congress.

The approaching session, although it will be brief—commencing, as it does, on the 4th of March next—will unquestionably be one of interest. As regards the state of parties, there will be but little variation from the last session. The opposition will control the Senate, and the administration the House. Party feeling will be conspicuous on both sides, and the anxiety felt in relation to the subject of the next Presidency, will be all absorbing. Perhaps a candidate may be nominated in Congressional caucus. Van Buren, and Judge White, of Tennessee, are the most prominent names in the administration party—the latter is most respected in the South. Of the movements of both parties, as well as of the important topics before Congress, I shall endeavour to keep you advised.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

We have taken some pains to procure information in relation to the popularity of the School law of the last session, and are enabled to make the following statement.

The bill has been accepted in the following counties:

Armstrong,	(a)	Bradford,	(e)
Huntingdon,	(b)	Tioga,	(e)
Erie,	(g)	Luzerne,	(e)
Alleghany,	(d)	Bedford,	(f)
Centre,	(e)	Juniata,	(a)
Beaver,	(f)	Cumberland,	(e)
Clarion,	(g)	Carbon,	(e)
Crawford,	(h)	Venango,	
Delaware,	(i)	Clearfield,	(e)
Franklin,	(j)	Fayette,	
Lycoming,	(k)	Greene,	
Mifflin,	(l)	Indiana,	
Northumberland,	(m)	Pike,	
Susquehanna,	(n)	McKean,	
Washington,	(o)	Potter,	
Jefferson,	(p)	Perry,	
Mercer,		Warren,	(e)
		and Wayne.	

In all thirty-five counties, equal to about twothirds of the whole state.

(a) All in the county, except two, were in favour of the bill. The convention published full minutes of its proceedings, in the Kittanning Gazette, from which we learn, that the whole number of taxable inhabitants in that county, is estimated at 6,4, and the appropriation is $963 47, and the tax laid by the convention $1925 95, being an average of about 40 cents to each taxable. The total school fund then for the county is $2889 42.

(b) The convention of delegates, by a vote of ten to nine, resolved to levy a tax of $5000 for common school purposes.

(c) The bill was accepted unanimously, and the delegates resolved to raise $4000, by taxation, to carry its provisions into effect.

(d) Accepted by a nearly unanimous vote, and the requisite provision made.

(e) Appropriation $3000.

(f) Appropriation $2000. A tax to raise the amount of $3727 26, was ordered by a vote of 11 to 5.

(g) A tax of six mills to the dollar, on the county valuation, was authorized to be collected for school purposes.

(h) The sum of $3500 was authorized to be raised for school purposes, by a vote of 21 to 8.

(i) Yeas 26—nays 6. The sum of $4200 was authorized to be raised by taxation.

(j) Appropriation ordered by a vote of 11 yeas to 8 nays.

(k) Yeas 26—nays 6.

(l) The sum of $4250 ordered to be raised by an unanimous vote.

(m) Yeas 12—nays 10.

(n) An appropriation of $1529 20 ordered by an unanimous vote.

(o) An appropriation of $4000 ordered.

(p) The sum of $105 66 was ordered to be raised by the delegates, to carry the law into effect.

(q) Amount ordered to be raised by taxation, about $1000.

(r) This county, although small in population, has agreed to levy a tax of $3000.

(s) Yeas 14—nays 4. The sum of $2642 40 was ordered to be raised for school purposes.

(t) Yeas 12—nays 4.

(u) Appropriation of $3000 ordered.

(v) Appropriation $2500.

(w) Appropriation $1850.

(x) The delegates elected were unanimous in favour of the bill, and made arrangements for raising a tax of two mills on the dollar.

The bill has been rejected in the following counties:

Dauphin,	(1)	Adams,	(9)
Lancaster,	(2)	Somerset,	(10)
Berks,	(3)	Schuylkill,	(11)
Columbia,	(4)	Lebanon,	(12)
Westmoreland,	(5)	York,	(13)
Berks,	(6)	Union,	(14)
Chester,	(7)	Lehigh,	(15)
Northumberland,	(8)	Montgomery,	(16)

(1) In the delegation of elected directors, eleven townships were represented. The vote stood two townships in favour, and nine township, with the three county commissioners, against accepting the law.

(2) Yeas 11—nays 15, and the three county commissioners.

(3) Yeas 8—nays 17. The majority appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the legislature, praying for a repeal of the law.

(4) Yeas 3—nays 9.

(5) Yeas 11—nays 11. The delegates in favour of the bill, ordered the appropriation of $4656.

(6) Yeas 3—nays 20.

(7) Yeas 17—nays 37. The majority agreed to accept the law, and made the usual appropriation, but the majority appointed a committee to petition for a repeal of the law.

(8) Yeas 6—nays 9. The minority accepted the bill for the whole county.

(9) Yeas 7—nays 12. The delegates from the seven townships in the minority, have agreed to levy a tax.

(10) Yeas 2—nays 9.

(11) Yeas 4—nays 6.

(12) Rejected by an unanimous vote.

(13) Two townships only in favour of the bill.

(14) Yeas 3—nays 20.

(15) Rejected by a large vote.

(16) A number of townships in this county elected directors friendly to the bill, but at the general meeting, it was agreed to postpone the subject until May next.

Sixteen counties, in which there are large numbers of Germans, have highly favorable feelings in regard to school purposes, and authorized a tax for their support. By the counties of Lancaster, Adams, Northumberland and Westmoreland, the townships which have accepted the bill, contain a majority of the population of the respective counties. Philadelphia city and county were considered exempt from the provisions of the bill, and no vote was taken by the people on the subject.

It is stated in a New York paper of Monday that Miss Clara Fisher was to be married on Tuesday at Boston to J. G. Maeder, so favourably known to the musical world.

Congress will assemble on Monday next, and continue in session until the 4th of March. The Legislature of this State, will convene on Tuesday. The passages of President Jackson, and Gov. Wolf, may be expected about Wednesday. We shall make arrangements for laying them before our readers in our next.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.

The number of deaths in Baltimore, last week, was 51, of which four were by cholera, which occurred at the commencement of the week. The health of the city is now considered as being fully restored. The whole number of deaths from cholera, during the present season, was 71, as follows:

	Total Deaths.	*By Cholera.*
Week ending 30 Nov.	56	4
" " 23th,	67	29
" " 17th,	91	33
" " 9th,	51	5
	274	71

THE ECLIPSE.

The most remarkable of the phenomena of the present year, will, according to the calculations of astronomers, happen to-morrow. This is an eclipse of the moon, which, in some places, will be total. There has been but one total eclipse in one hundred and nineteen years, viz: in June, 1806, which was visible, in all its sublimity, in the New England states. In Massachusetts the total obscuration lasted between four and five minutes, and it is stated that no one European astronomers crossed the Atlantic for the express purpose of witnessing this great phenomenon, and he well repaid for their trouble, the atmosphere being perfectly clear till the eclipse was over. The eclipse of to-morrow, is the third of the very uncommon class of first lunar eclipses, which will occur in the short space of seven years. The fourth of the series, according to the American Almanack, will take place May 15th, 1838, and the last September 18th, 1838.

The following calculations of the time of the eclipse in various places, are published by Mr. David Young, of Newark, N. J.

Places.	*Begins. Ecl. end. Obs.*	*Dur. ation*	*Dark ness*	*Digits eclip.*
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Rochester,	0 41	3 3	1 19	4. 10
Montreal,	0 7	3 29	1 45	4. 10
Albany,	0 2	3 53	2 09	4. 10
Boston,	11 57	3 57	2 12	4. 10
Hartford,	11 54	3 59	2 14	4. 10
New York,	11 51	3 52	2 07	4. 10
Philadelphia,	11 39	3 52	2 07	4. 10
Philadelphia,	0 58	3 51	2 06	4. 10
Washington,	0 58	3 51	2 06	4. 10
Richmond,	0 51	3 47	2 02	4. 10
Oneonta,	0	3 51	2 07	4. 10
Washington,	0	4 0	2 16	4. 10
Lexington,	11	3 57	2 12	4. 10
Lexington,	11	3 51	2 07	4. 10
Charleston,	11	3 43	2 00	4. 10
Nashville,	11	3 51	2 08	4. 10
Natchez,	11	3 43	2 00

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE?

BY T. H. BAYLEY.

Why don't the men propose, mamma?
Why don't the men propose?
Each seems coming to the point,
And then away he goes!
It is no fault of your's, mamma,
That every body knows;
You fête the finest men in town,
Yet, oh! they won't propose!

I'm sure I've done my best, mamma,
To make a proper match;
For coronets and eldest sons
I'm ever on the watch;
I've hopes when some distingué beau
A glance upon me throws;
But though he'll dance, and smile, and flirt,
Alas! he won't propose!

I've tried to win by languishing
And dressing like a blue;
I've bought big books, and talk'd of them
As if I'd read them through!
With hair cropp'd like a man I've felt
The heads of all the beaux;
But Spurzheim could not touch their hearts,
And oh! they won't propose!

I threw aside the books, and thought
That ignorance was bliss;
I felt convinced that men preferred
A simple sort of Miss;
And so I lisp'd out naught beyond
Plain "yeses" or plain "noes,"
And wore a sweet unmeaning smile;
Yet, oh, they wont propose!

Last night, at Lady Ramble's rout,
I heard Sir Harry Gale
Exclaim, "Now I propose again;"
I started, turning pale;
I really thought my time was come,
I blush'd like any rose;
But oh! I found 'twas only at
Ecarté he'd propose!

And what is to be done, mamma?
Oh, what is to be done?
I really have no time to lose,
For I am thirty-one;
At balls I am too often left
Where spinsters sit in rows;
Why don't the men propose, mamma?
Why won't the men propose?

"Why don't you wear your ring my dear?" said a father to his daughter. "Because, papa, it hurts me when any one squeezes my hand." "What business have you to have your hand squeezed?" "Certainly none, but still you know, papa, one would like to keep it in squeezable order."

Better kill weeds than kill time. The law ought to make it felony to kill time, in a country like this, where weeds grow faster than potatoes. Every idle man of health ought to be compelled to take a hoe and go forth. He that wont work shant eat, says religion and reason.

A young gentleman from Kilkenny, meeting a handsome milkmaid near the parade, accosted her thus— "What will you take for yourself and milk, my dear?" [illegible] "Yourself and a gold ring." [illegible]

Quin, the celebrated English Comedian, being asked [illegible]

A Little Mistake.—A backwoods editor, [illegible]

We once saw a man [illegible]

An English nobleman, [illegible]

A Thief as a Gentleman.—[illegible]

Hobbies and Health.—[illegible]

Law Anecdote.—[illegible]

The Lady to go to Sleep.—[illegible]

[illegible]

AYESHA, THE MAID OF KARS.

The following whimsical scene is extracted from "Ayesha, the Maid of Kars," the new oriental novel, by the author of Hajji Baba. The chattels that have so excited the fear and wonder of the Turks, are the property of an English traveller, who has been obliged to fly in haste, having incurred the wrath of the Mussulmans, by gaining an interview with a young and lovely Turkish female.

Examination of an English Traveller's Goods.

First, the contents of the portmanteau were exhibited. It principally contained Osmond's clothes. In succession were displayed, waistcoats, neckcloths, shirts, drawers, and stockings, which drew forth the astonishment of all present, for they wondered what one man could possibly want with so many things, the uses of most of which were to them incomprehensible. They admired the glittering beauties of a splendid uniform jacket, which its owner carried about to wear on appearing at courts and in the presence of exalted personages; but when they came to inspect a pair of leather pantaloons, the ingenuity of the most learned among them could not devise for what purpose they could possibly be used. For, be it be known that a Turk's trousers, when extended, look like the largest of sacks used by millers, with a hole at each corner for the insertion of the legs, and, when drawn together and tied in front, generally extend to the ankles. Will it then be thought extraordinary that the comprehension of the present company was at fault as to the pantaloons? They were turned about in all directions, inside and out, before and behind. The mufti submitted that they might perhaps be an article of dress, and he called upon a bearded chokadar, who stood by wrapt in doubt and astonishment, to try them on. The view which the mufti took of them was, that they were to be worn as a head-dress, and accordingly, that part which tailors call the seat was fitted over the turban of the chokadar, while the legs fell in serpent-like folds down the grave man's back and shoulders, making him look like Hercules with the lion's skin thrown over his head.

"Barakallah!—praise be to Allah!" said the mufti, "I have found it; perhaps this is the dress of an English pasha of two tails!"

"Aferin!—well done!" cried all the adherents of the law. But the pasha was of another opinion; he viewed the pantaloons in a totally different light, inspecting them with the eye of one who thought upon the good things of which he was fond. "For what else can this be used," exclaimed the chief, his dull eye brightening up as he spoke—"what else, but for wine? This is perhaps the skin of some European animal. Franks drink wine, and they carry their wine about in skins, as our own infidels do. Is it not so?" said he, addressing himself to Bogos the Armenian.

"So it is," answered the dyer, "it is even as your highness has commanded."

"Well, then, this skin has contained wine," continued the pasha, pleased with the discovery, "and, by the blessing of Allah! it shall serve so again." "Here," said he, to one of his servants, "here, take this, let the ends sew up the holes, and let it be well filled; instead of wine it shall hold water."

In a few days after, the pantaloons were seen parading the town on a water-carrier's back, doing the duty of mussuks. But it was secretly reported that, not long after, they were converted to the use for which the pasha intended them, and actually were appointed for the conveyance of his highness's favourite wine. In the list of the portmanteau was discovered a boot-jack, with a pair of steel boot-hooks. These articles put the ingenuity of the Turks to a still greater test. How could they possibly devise that so complicated a piece of machinery could, by any stretch of imagination, have any thing in common with a pair of boots, a part of dress which they pull off and on with as much ease as one inverts and reinverts a hoop into a bucket? They thought it might have something to do with necromancy, then with astrology, but at length it struck them that the whole machine must be one for the purpose of torture; what more convenient than the hinges for squeezing the thumb, or cracking the finger-joints—what better adapted than the boot-hooks [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LAWYER.

Be brief, be pointed; let your matter stand
Lucid in order, and solid at hand;
Spend not your words on trifles, but condense;
Strike with the mass of thought, not drops of sense;
Press to the close, with vigor once begun,
And leave—how hard the task!—leave off when done.

Who draws a laboured length of reasoning out,
Puts straws in line, for winds to whirl about;
Who draws a tedious length of reasoning o'er,
Counts but the sands on ocean's boundless shore.
Victory in law is gained, as battles fought,
Not by the numbers, but the forces brought.
What boots success in skirmish or in fray,
If rout and ruin following close the day?
What worth a hundred posts maintained with skill,
If these are held, the foe is victor still?
He who would win his cause, with power must frame
Points of support, and look with steady aim;
Attack the weak, defeat the strong with art,
Strike but few blows, but strike them to the heart;
All scattered fires but end in smoke and noise,
The scorn of men, the idle jest of boys.

Keep, then, this first great precept ever near,
Short be your speech, your matter strong and clear;
Earnest your manner, warm and rich your style,
Severe in taste, yet full of grace the while;
So may you reach the loftiest height of fame,
And leave, when life is past, a deathless name.

[American Jurist.

Lady D. was going to Scotland; a violent storm arose. Her ladyship was calmly dressing her hair when the steward knocked at the cabin door—"My lady," said the man, "I think it right to tell you there is every chance of our being drowned." "Do not talk to me, you impertinent fellow, about drowning!" said her aristocratical ladyship, perfectly unmoved—"that's the captain's business, and not mine!"—*Bulwer's France, &c.*

Interesting to the Ladies.—A Scottish philosopher has amused himself in calculating the chances that maidens have of marrying at different ages. The following is the result. Of a thousand females thirty-two may marry between 14 and 15; one hundred and one between 16 and 17; two hundred and nineteen between 18 and 19; two hundred and thirty-three between 20 and 21; one hundred and sixty-five between 22 and 23; one hundred and two between 24 and 25; sixty between 26 and 27; forty-five between 28 and 29; eighteen between 30 and 31; fourteen between 32 and 35; two between 36 and 37; and one between 38 and 39. There is only a small fraction in favor of her who reaches 40; and this calculation holds good in all countries, for the woman who is single at 40 seldom marries.

MISS FANNY JARMAN.

The lady whose name is placed at the head of this paragraph, appeared at the Chesnut street theatre on Tuesday evening, for the first time in America.—Of the estimation in which she has been held in England and Scotland, we may judge by the following, which is a part of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* of Blackwood's Magazine.

North.—'Tis false and most unjust to living genius, to say that there are now on the stage few or no great actors.

Tickler.—But the actresses?

North.—A few—and there never were more than a few at any one time—are admirable.

Tickler.—Miss Tree, I saw lately in Julia, in the Hunchback, and she is a charming performer.

North.—She is—but there are—The Three Fannies.

Tickler.—Eh?

North.—Miss Fanny Kelly—a woman of original genius—fine taste—strong intellect—and exquisite sensibility—equal to any part of passion.

Tickler.—She is.

North.—Miss Fanny Kemble acts nobly—like a poetess, as she is—and equal to either of them in all things, and in some superior to both, is—our own Miss Fanny Jarman. Equal to either in power and pathos, and superior to both in grace, elegance and beauty. The Three are all as much respected for their virtues in private life, as they are admired for their genius on the stage. And that lends a charm to their impersonations of such characters as Imogen, Desdemona, Ophelia, and Cordelia, which is felt by every audience, and for the want of which no accomplishments can compensate.

Enjoyment is not found so much in luxurious as in simple dishes. Fried apples are better and more wholesome than expensive preserves.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

ORIGINAL.

KITTY GREY,

To her Little Mistress Margaret B——.

Who, when I was a little kit,
Thought me for her companion fit,
And made me to her whims submit?
'Twas Margaret.

Who my desires would never balk,
But stroke my fur, as soft as silk,
And feed me with her bread and milk?
'Twas Margaret.

Who, as in size and years I grew,
Was anxious when she heard me mew,
And quick to my assistance flew?
Kind Margaret.

Whenever I seek my nightly bed,
Beneath the comfortable shed,
What occupies my heart and head?
Dear Margaret.

To whom, at early dawn of day,
In eager haste runs Kitty Grey,
To frisk and frolick, purr and play?
To Margaret.

When I, like all that live, shall die,
Who then will heave the pensive sigh,
And wipe a tear from either eye?
Fond Margaret.

And when they strip with hands so tough,
My pretty skin, who will it stuff,
Or of it make a neat warm muff,
Lov'd Margaret.

BIOGRAPHY—EDMUND STONE.

Edmund Stone was born in Scotland. Being the son of a gardener, he was eight years old before he learned to read. A servant having, at length, taught him his letters, he imbibed a thirst to know more, which nothing could restrain. Without any instruction, whatever, he gained a thorough and complete knowledge of geometry.

When he was about eighteen years of age, the Duke of Argyle, (for whom his father was gardener,) in walking in the garden one day, saw lying on the grass, a Latin copy of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia. He called to a servant to take it and carry it back to his library; supposing it to be his. "It is mine sir," said young Edmund. "Yours!" said the Duke; "Do you understand geometry, and Latin, and Newton?" "I know a little of them," said Edmund.

The Duke was greatly surprised, and at the same time pleased. He entered, at once, into conversation with him, for he was a man of great learning himself. He asked him many questions, which Edmund answered very differently from what he had expected of a gardener.

"But how came you by all this knowledge?" said the Duke. Edmund replied that a servant taught him his letters more than ten years before. "Surely," he added, "one need not know any thing more than the twenty-six letters, in order to learn every thing he wishes to know." The Duke was more surprised than ever; and sitting down with him, upon a bank, prevailed with him to tell him the whole story how he became so learned. Mr. Stone then related as follows:

"I first learned to read. The masons were then at work upon your house. I went near them one day, and saw that the architect used a rule and compasses, and that he made calculations. I inquired what might be the meaning and use of these things; and was informed that there was a science called arithmetic. So I purchased a book of arithmetic, and learned it. Then I was told there was another science, called geometry. I bought the books and learned geometry. By reading I found that there were good books on these two sciences in Latin. I bought a dictionary, and learned Latin. I understood also that there were good books of the same kind in French. So I bought a dictionary, and learned French. And this, my lord, is what I have done. It seems to me that we may learn every thing when we know the twenty-six letters of the alphabet."

The Duke was charmed with the story. He immediately provided him with an employment that left him much leisure time for study. But he was not only fond of mathematical studies; he was found to have a genius, too, for music, and painting, and architecture.

Mr. Stone is a man of great simplicity. He is very far from being puffed up with his knowledge. But truly great men do not usually think themselves great. They are often among the humblest and pleasant men in society. Mr. Stone had another rare qualification; he was not fond of wealth.

Ignorance and Pride go together.—It is with nations as with individuals—those who know the least of others, think the highest of themselves. The Chinese pretend to despise European ingenuity, but they cannot mend a common watch. When it is out of order they say it is dead, and barter it away for a living one. The Persians think that European and American merchants, who come to them to trade, live on a small barren island in the northern waters; for why should they come to us, say they, to buy things, if they can get them at home?

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy, whom we are in company with. Whoever makes the fewest persons in the company uneasy, is the best bred.

Sell not thy conscience with thy goods.
Study to be useful, rather than diverting.
The gay by night, are sad by day.
Hearts may agree, though heads differ.

THE HUMMING BIRD.

These beautiful little birds are so numerous, in some parts of the United States, almost, as butterflies. Who has not seen them humming about flowers? And who has not been taught that they extract honey from them? But this, naturalists now tell us, is a mistake; for birds, they say, have very little, if any power of suction. [illegible]

RURAL ECONOMIST.

FAMILY RECEIPTS.

Tomatoes Preserve.—Mr. Editor—The tomato is favorably mentioned in your last number; it is a valuable vegetable. But I do not recollect, that in the variety of uses to which it has been applied, your paper assigns it any place among the different species of preserves. As we are deprived this season of that pride of the fruit of Georgia, the peach, it may be of service to housekeepers to know that the tomato forms a most admirable substitute for the peach as a preserve. The flavor is almost precisely the same—it looks as well, and is altogether an excellent article for the tea table.

Directions.—Take good ripe tomatoes—peel them and preserve them with good brown or loaf sugar. If not peeled they burst, and do not retain the consistency so much desired by housekeepers, though they are very good without peeling. I give you this, at this time, that the industry of the fair hands about your flourishing town, may profit by it, before Jack Frost shall cut off their hopes from this new source of table ornament and luxury.—*Southern Planter.*

Pumpkin Pies.—Take any given pumpkin, and after dividing it horizontally and ridding it of its seeds, and superfluous contents, place the two parts together on a dish or pan in an oven or stove, with a slow fire, without the addition of water; let it remain therein for two hours, or until sufficiently baked; after which remove it, and the *subject matter* of the pumpkin may be readily separated from the skin, and will be found to be in the precise condition for pies, needing only the sugar and spices, which can be added according to the common rules of taste.

This, for simplicity, will not only save much labor, but exclude the milk and eggs as useless articles; the pies according to the above rule not only being better without them, but may be made with only one-fourth of the trouble attendant on the ordinary mode.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Baking Indian Pudding.—Indian pudding is good baked. Scald a quart of milk, (skimmed milk will do,) and stir in seven table spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, a tea-spoonful of salt, a tea-cupful of molasses, and a great spoonful of ginger, or sifted cinnamon. Baked three or four hours. If you want whey, you must be sure and pour in a little cold milk, after it is all mixed.

Boiled Indian Pudding.—Indian pudding should be boiled four or five hours. Sifted Indian meal and warm milk should be stirred together pretty stiff. A little salt, and two or three great spoonfuls of molasses, added; a spoonful of ginger, if you like that spice. Boil it in a tight covered pan, or a very thick cloth; if the water gets in, it will ruin it. Leave plenty of room; for Indian swells very much. The milk with which you mix it should be merely warm; if it be scalding, the pudding will break to pieces. Some people chop sweet suet fine, and warm in the milk; others warm thin slices of sweet apple to be stirred into the pudding. Water will answer instead of milk.

Flour or batter Pudding.—Common flour pudding, or batter pudding, is easily made. Those who live in the country can beat up five or six eggs with a quart of milk, and a little salt, with flour enough to make it just thick enough to pour without difficulty. Those who live in the city, and are obliged to buy eggs, can do with three eggs to a quart, and more flour in proportion. Boil about three quarters of an hour.

Bread Pudding.—A nice pudding may be made of bits of bread. They should be crumbled and soaked in milk over night. In the morning, beat up three eggs with it, add a little salt, tie it up in a bag, or in a pan that will exclude every drop of water, and boil it little more than an hour. No pudding should be put into the pot, till the water boils. Bread prepared in the same way makes good plum puddings. Milk enough to make it quite soft; four eggs; a little cinnamon; a spoonful of rose-water, or lemon-brandy, if you have it; a teacupful of molasses, or sugar to your taste, if you prefer it; a few dry, clean raisins, sprinkled in, and stirred up throughly, is all that is necessary. It should bake or boil two hours.

Rennet Pudding.—If your husband brings home company when you are unprepared, rennet pudding may be had at five minutes notice; provided you keep a piece of calf's rennet ready prepared soaking in a bottle of wine. One glass of this wine to a quart of milk will make a sort of cold custard. Sweetened with white sugar, and spiced with nutmeg, it is very good. It should be eaten immediately; in a few hours it begins to curdle.

Custard Puddings.—Custard puddings sufficiently good for common use can be made with five eggs to a quart of milk, sweetened with brown sugar, and spiced with cinnamon, or nutmeg, and very little salt. It is well to boil your milk, and set it away till it gets cold. Boiling milk enriches it so much, that boiled skim-milk is about as good as new milk. A little cinnamon, or lemon peel, or peach leaves, if you do not dislike the taste, boiled in the milk, and afterwards strained from it, give a pleasant flavor. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

Rice Pudding.—If you want a common rice pudding to retain its flavor, do not soak it, or put it in to boil when the water is cold. Wash it, tie it in a bag, leave plenty of room for it to swell, throw it in when the water boils, and let it boil about an hour and a half. The same sauce answers for all these kinds of puddings. If you have rice left cold, break it up in a little warm milk, pour custard over it, and bake it as long as you should custard. It makes very good puddings and pies.

Bird's nest Pudding.—If you wish to make what is called "bird's nest puddings," prepare your custard,—take eight or ten pleasant apples, pare them, and dig out the core, but leave them whole, set them in a pudding dish, pour your custard over them, and bake them about thirty minutes.—*Frugal Housewife.*

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Cider cake is very good, to be baked in small loaves. One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of cider, one teaspoonful of pearlash; spice to your taste. Bake till it turns easily in the pans, I should think about half an hour.

To make rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft; add a pint of leaven; then three quarts of flour; put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel until it has risen sufficiently; divide it into three parts; then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

Baked beans are a very simple dish, yet few cook them well. They should be put in cold water, and hung over the fire, the night before they are baked. In the morning, they should be put in a colander, and rinsed two or three times; then again placed in a kettle with the pork you intend to bake, covered with water, and kept scalding hot for an hour or more. A pound of pork is quite enough for a quart of beans, and this is a large dinner for a common family. The rind of pork should be slashed.

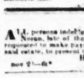
Legs of mutton are very good, cured in the same way as ham. Six pounds of salt, eight ounces of saltpetre, and five pints of molasses, will make pickle enough for one hundred weight. Small legs should be kept in pickle twelve or fifteen days; if large, four or five weeks are not too much. They should be hung up a day or two to dry before they are smoked.

The Butter Tree.—This tree, which the Landers found abundant in the interior of Africa, yields a very savory and nutritious kind of vegetable marrow. The tree is said to resemble the oak. The nut is enveloped in an agreeable pulpy substance, and the kernel is about as large as our chestnut. This is exposed in the sun to dry; after which it is pounded very fine and boiled; the oily particles float, and when cool they are skimmed off and made into little cakes fit for immediate use.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain Malcom McNeean, late of the district of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them for settlement.
HUGH MURRAY, Acting Executor, No. 231 South Front street.
nov 22—6t*

Winter Millinery.



C. ADAMS,

WOULD inform the ladies of Philadelphia, that she has opened her WINTER MILLINERY, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, at her establishment No. 109 Walnut st., three doors below Fifth st. south side.
nov 22—3t*

To the Ladies.

JUST received from New York, a large assortment of Merino Shawls, and other fancy dry goods, at No. [illegible] Market street, above Eighth, viz:—3 cases ladies new style English shaped Leghorn bonnets. [illegible]
SIMON BROLASKEY.
sep 27—3m*

Farm for Sale.

A PLANTATION containing 74½ acres of first rate land, [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, moss do., cotton do., [illegible]
N. B. Old hair mattresses repaired. (All goods bought at this store will be warranted.) E. CLARK.
feb 15—1y*

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chromic Yellow,	Sp'ts. Nitre, dulcis,
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber,

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c.
aug 17 '33—tf

Canton House,

30 South Eighth, 3d door below Chesnut street.

CHARLES & SYLVESTER, announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened this store for the sale of Teas, Coffee, Chocolate and prepared Cocoa, comprising Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas, Mocha, Java and West India Coffee.

C. & S. have adopted the London system of confining their business to the sale of the above articles, that families may secure Teas in their original purity, free from that peculiar flavour which they acquire when sold in conjunction with general groceries. [illegible]

GREEN TEAS.

Superior Gunpowder, Extra Imperial, Superior Young Hyson, (in lead packages), Young Hyson, of superior quality, do. do. very good. [illegible]

BLACK TEAS.

Superior Pecco Teas, Souchong and Pouchong, of excellent quality, Fine rough flavored Souchong, Pipe old and green Coffee, prepared Cocoa and Roasted Coffee of superior quality.
☞ Please to observe Canton House, 30 South Eighth st.
sep 27 '34—1y

SURGICAL NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully solicit an interview with all who are the subjects of Hernia (or Rupture.) They propose effecting a radical cure in the short space of from two to four months, by the application of Thomas Stagner's newly invented Truss.

The Medical Faculty are invited to witness the effect of the Truss, and those suffering under that troublesome disease, will find it to their advantage to call on us at the Washington Hotel, No. 6 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, and examine for themselves.

Our universal terms are—NO CURE, NO PAY.
Dr. JNO. W. HOOD,
JAS. W. KEITH.
sept 13—3mo*

MARSHALL'S Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,

FOR THE CURE OF

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Symphilitic Symptoms,

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup, is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, [illegible]

MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States.
oct 18—eo3m

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS truly valuable remedy has been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. [illegible]

CERTIFICATES.

[illegible]
WM. GODFREY.
Roxbury, Mass. Aug. 28, 1833.

[illegible]
SAMUEL MORRILL, M. D.
Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

[illegible]
SAMUEL EVERETT.
Boston, March 1, 1832.

[illegible]
oct 18—eow 1y

Important to Farmers. IMPROVED STRAW CUTTER.

THE subscriber having obtained from the United States, letters patent for an improved Straw Cutter, bearing date October 3, 1834, offers for sale rights for states, counties or towns, and also single machines, on reasonable terms. [illegible]
STEPHEN USTICK, Patentee.
nov 15—3m

Circular.

EUSTIS PRESCOTT, Commission Merchant, No. 90 Pearl street, New York, [illegible]

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

[illegible]
New York, Oct. 1, 1834. EUSTIS PRESCOTT.
nov 29—3t

Ornamental Fruit Trees.

ALEXANDER PARKER, thankful for past favours, [illegible]

For Sale.

ONE or two new two story Brick Houses, well built, in the modern style, two rooms on a floor, folding doors, marble mantels, &c. [illegible]

Daniel Frowert,

CUTLER, Surgical Instrument and Elastic Truss manufacturer. Also, Gum Elastic Pad Trusses, &c. At No. 49 North Fourth street, near Race street, Philadelphia.
sept 6—3m*

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.
sep 7—tf

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley.
sept 4—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL, Chemists and wholesale druggists, 10 S. 5th st.
sep 7—tf

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley. Price 65 dollars.
nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.
sep 7—tf

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD

Canton Buildings, South Eighth Street, below Chesnut, east side, Philadelphia.
[Entrance first door below Chesnut.]
feb 8—tf

Pugh Madeira,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT AND ELASTIC TRUSS Maker, has removed from North Third street, to 23 South Seventh street, four doors above Chesnut, Philadelphia. [illegible]

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, of steady habits, and a first-rate workman, will meet with constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to JOEL BATES, No. 13 Drinker's Alley.
N. B. None but one of the above description need apply.
nov 8—tf

Important to Ladies and Gentlemen.

ROBERT RIGBY, SILK DYER AND FINISHER, from London, 95 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, begs leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last five years from merchants and others, [illegible]

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the farm whereon he resides, situated in Byberry Township, Philadelphia co., adjoining lands of William Walmsley and others, containing 72 acres of land, [illegible]
EZRA TOWNSEND.
N. B.—Persons wishing to purchase had better call and examine the same.
Byberry, 11th mo. 7th, 1834.
nov 15—4t*

Public Sale.

WILL positively be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 4th of December next, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a small Farm, the property of the subscriber, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county of Bucks, on the Street Road, near Davisville, [illegible]

The improvements consist of a two story stone house, [illegible]
Attendance and conditions by JOHN HORNER.
N. B.—One corner of the above farm is in Davisville, where a number of building lots might now be sold at fair prices.
nov. 1—5t

To the Public.

JUST received from the New York, auction stores, and for sale at No. 278 Market street, above Eighth, south side, [illegible]
sept 27—3m*

Needles.

JAMES WALTON, No. 12 Potter Lane, Philadelphia, running from Third to Bread street, and between Arch and Race streets, (the only importer of James Smith & Sons' Needles,) [illegible]
oct 18—3m

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—[illegible]

A New System of Penmanship.

[illegible]
feb 7 '34—tf

Gun and Rifle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of Guns and Rifles of every description, [illegible]
Lancaster, Pa. August 19, 1834. JACOB FORDNEY, Jr.
sept 6—3m

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia,
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina,
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia,
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.
Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—1y

Cure for the Rheumatism.

DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are an effectual remedy for the Rheumatism, and similar diseases, such as Gout, Cramp, Sciatica, [illegible]
GEORGE THATCHER.
[illegible]
WM. F. SMITH.
[illegible]
JNO. PARKER.

Cheap Books and Stationery.

[illegible]
URIAH HUNT, 19 North Third street.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS,

Coal Grate MANUFACTURERS, No. 79 Callowhill Street, [illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible]

James Fife & Son,

REED MAKERS, [illegible]

John McAllister & Co.

McALLISTER.

At the old established Stand, No. 48 Chesnut st. two doors above Second street, Sign of Franklin's Head,

SPECTACLES, [illegible]

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEORGE P. SHIVELY, No. 35 South Eighth street, [illegible]
N. B.—Orders from any part of the Union, promptly attended to.
sept 20—tf

French Millinery

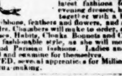
And Fancy Dress Making Establishment.

MRS. S. CHAMBERS, Agent, No. 216 Chesnut street, third door below Ninth street, south side, has received by the last packet from Havre, a splendid assortment of Parisian Millinery, [illegible]
WANTED, several apprentices for Millinery and Fashionable Mantua making.
sept 20—3m

Winter Millinery.

MISSES JOHNSONS,

HAVE just received by the packet ship France, which arrived on the 3d, from Havre, a large assortment of Winter Millinery, which they will open on Monday, November 10th, at their Millinery establishment, No. 200 Chesnut street, six doors above Eighth st.
nov 8—tf*



Patent Gum Elastic Boots & Shoes.

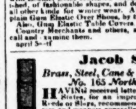
THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes, with Leather Soles cemented to them. [illegible]
SAML. D. BREED, No. 13 North 7th street.
april 5—tf

Jacob Sennett,

Brass, Steel, Cane & Reed Manufacturer, No. 165 North Second Street,

HAVING received letters patent from the United States, for an improvement in making Cane Reeds or Slays, [illegible]
sept 27—3m*

Removal.—R. & W. Wilson,



INFORM their customers and the public, that they have removed their store from the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry st. [illegible]

Watches, Jewellery & Silver Ware.

WILLIAM BAILY, No. 98 Market street, [illegible]
N. B.—Watches of every description, carefully repaired and warranted as usual.
sept 13—3m

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY, Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.
N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 23—tf T. S.

SPANISH HIDES AND OIL. Notice.

THE Subscriber having withdrawn from the copartnership of TIMOTHY ABBOTT & CO. [illegible]
DAVID KIRKPATRICK.
[illegible]

Carpet Manufactory.

JOSEPH SWARTZ, No. 319 North Third street, [illegible]